Approved For Release 2002/05/09: CIA-RDP71B00364R000200110014-9									
	- 157	, ,				2. Y.		707/	
RS/R I	1164	/27-	20	Care				Pol 17 Geren dis m	
				Original to be	Filed in	Decentralize	d Files.	FILE DECIDE TION	
5	FE	1.EA	cu					FIT'S DESIGNATION	
INFE	E.		10	HANDLING INDICATO	<u> </u>	ONFIDENTIAL	ECEIVED	A-1181	
5	<del></del>	2		TO : 5	non-sulement as	02.4.4	, ,	NO.	
i	FEC	1		: 1 1	opartment of	APR 7	H 47 ÅH L		
5/16	:/s.c	3,10	4111	EUFO: A	nembassy MOSC				
			-			AHAL	ists bhage	ii	
*	-								
AGR	COM	Fich	INT	FROM : A	membassy BONN	•	DAT	E: April 3, 1968	
1.41	1 444	7.84	ХМВ	SUBJECT : Allardt Finally Accepted as Ambassador in Moscow					
5	3	NAVY 5	34 34	REF : B	onn 10275	23	ROCESSED (	BY EUR	
10	NSA S	CIA	Noc	_	P	<u> </u>	***************************************		
	-/-		6	After an extension	ndod delay	umusual ev menin hetue	on for the	troubled, almost	
stilted diplomatic relationship between the FRG and the USSR the Soviet Government has finally indicated its willingness to									
successful distribution accept Dr. Helmut Allardt as Ambassador in Moscow, succeeding Gobhard von Malther, whose retirement became effective April 1.									
				The dolay was	variously at	retirement tributed by	, became ell West Germ	nective April I. In press com-	
33	The delay was variously attributed by West German press com- mentators to pique on the Soviet side over Bonn's slotness in							's slothess in	
	deciding on a successor to von Walther in the first place (the latter had to be extended for three months while the Foreign								
12	Office decision was pending on this), or to Soviet interest in keeping the West Germans off balance in as many ways as								
	ONT-RO	DUTIN		in Kosping un possible.	e west Gernar	s off balar	ice in as ma	any ways as	
T:O: A	crion		Initials	•					
AME '	Detailed biographic reports on Allardt on file in the Department include Borm's A-189 of July 25, 1963 (prepared at the time of							in the Department	
FOL	Allardt's appointment as Ambassador to Spain) and Madrid's excel-							nd Madrid's excel-	
LCON	lent supplementary comment (A-424 of February 2, 1968). For							, 1968), For	
cons	greater convenience to the info addressee, the essential material from these and other sources is brought together here								
ADM	in a single report.								
AID				Dr. Helmt Al	lardt belongs	to the sun	all grown of	్ ఇందర్గా ఉండాడం	
11515	Dr. Helmut Allardt belongs to the small group of senior career diplomats who were employed in responsible positions in the pre-								
	uar German Foreign Office and who have returned to positions of responsibility in the postwar diplomatic service. Born on								
	March 20, 1907 in Kosnigsberg (East Prussia), the son of an								
Fict									
city, then went on to study law at the universities of Berlin and Goettingen, taking his doctorate in 1932. After qualifying									
Date;		<del></del>	Company State		M Williams	The state of the s		j	
lartinis;			11	FORM 10-64 DS -323	CONFI	DENTIAL		For Department Use Only	
Drufted		or. På	olfse	a : m im	Drafting Date:	Phone No.: 3244	Contents and Clu POL: JSSuct	So often Approved by:	
Clearan					<u> </u>	المشاشدر إ	TODESSUE		
PCL: JVImhof(in draft) 0 - 12634									

0011712220112

Page 2 of Bonn's A-1181

for the private practice of law in 1933, he joined the Foreign Office in 1935 as an attache and has testigated to Tehran as first accretary in October 1938. In 1940 he was transferred to Copenhagen, returned to the home office in the middle of that year, and then was posted in July 1941 to Ankara, where he remained until his interment in 1945, in the meanwhile reaching the rank of Councelor of Rubascy. Unile in the Foreign Office, he joined the Masi party, but there is no record of his active involvement in Masi policies or organizations.

Dr. Allardt recumed his government career in 1950 when he was employed by the newly established Pederal Ministry of Economics. In August 1952, he joined the poster Foreign Office as acting this of the foreign trade division. His first Ambassadorial assignment came in Suptember 1954 when he was posted to Djakarta; reportedly he operated there in highly competent worksmilike fashion. In 1958 he returned to Down and soon thereafter was placed on detached service with the EMS in Brussels as director for relations with associated states.

Shortly before the empiration of alls first two-year leave period in June 1960, Allardt resigned his position with the REO, following a dispute with the French Commissioner, Rebert Laurignon, on the issue of preference in financial policy; Allardt argued that he was being asked to implement a policy discriminating in favor of France. Allardt nevertheless remained in Francelo for another year, attached to the FLE Embassy, and then returned to the economic division of the Foreign Office. In June 1961 he headed the FLE Trade Delegation to Marsau, but the work of negotiating a trade agreement was interrupted by the political storms surrounding the building of the Berlin wall and the subsequent Bundestag election. At the end of 1962, Allardt resumed the negotiations and brought them to a successful conclusion in March 1963, thus seering a noteworthy initial success for the then Foreign Mindster Schroeder's policy of developing relations with the Eastern European states.

In April 1963, alleret was accredited as Ambassador to Madrid, and remained there embil the beginning of 1968, when he returned to Borm, initially with the empectation of replacing Assistant Scarciary Meyer-Lindonberg, who was taking over the Embassy in Madrid. After an interval of uncertainty, Alleret

COMPIDENTIAL

## Approved For Release 2002/05/09 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000200110014-9

COMPIDENTIAL

Page 3 of Bonn's A-1181

was proposed to the Cabinet as studessor to von Walther.

The change in destinction from Born to Moscow was runored to be related to the recently catablished incumbency of State Socrobery Ducknites. During Allerdt's service in Copenhagen, early in World Wer II, his wife had divorced him and married Duchalts. Allaret was lost with a small son (now of college ago) and a widowed mother to take care of. Imile in Madrid, Allardt was remarried to a French-Tuniulan woman, described as vivacious and attractive, who had for several years previcuoly been employed at the US Mission in Tunis. Allarde's career had other stormy points - the resignation in Brussels, for example, thich followed close upon his involvement, together with Professor Malletoin and Ambassador Blankenhorn, in a dispute with a German Foreign Service Officer named Strack, who accured the three high officials of francing a disciplinary case against kim. The Strack affair won considerable publicity at the time, not unrelated to the fact that both Blackenhorn and Allerdo had had prower diplomable careers, but it was dismicous by the courts in 1959.

Even Allered's difficulty in obtaining agreement was probably complicated by the record of the man the was accompanying him as DDL, Baron von Stempel. The latter, unlike Alleret, is should in Russian, in part due to the fact that he spent more than 10 years in Soviet captivity; he has reportedly already reached Moccou, however, so that prosumably any reservations against his presence by the Soviets have been laid soids.

Despite those buny opote in his career, Allardt has built up substantial credit in his posture associations as a professional diplomat. Embassy officials the dealt with him caring the early 60's, then he headed the economic division of the Foreign Office, found him cooperative, readily accessible, and candid even on matters of a sensitive nature. He seemed generally well-disposed toward the United States. A tall, well-built, almost completely bald man with a round face that tends to break into a bread smile, he impressed Embassy officers in Madrid as friendly if occasionally sensities blunt in his taxmer. He gave the impression of more than routine energy and devoted himself with special interest

COLFIDENTAL